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SOURCE

1. On 7 January 1951, two days after Seoul fell to the Chinese Communists, the municipal government system had been set up.* However, the signs on the former "Dong" offices had been changed to read "Dong People's Committee." Public Order Maintenance units were gradually set up by members of the Labor Party and Youth Alliance who were released from prison. The job of these units was to mobilize women to cook for the People's Army, repair bombed roads, and dig trenches. However, they had difficulty mobilizing people, since only the ~~young~~ and old remained.
 2. The following civil administrative offices were eventually set up in Seoul:^{**}
 - a. Seoul City Provisional People's Committee (Social Military Administrative Office). This committee had 40 employees and was charged with controlling the district committees and general administration of Seoul.
 - b. Second Office of the State Security Bureau. This office was empowered to check on the conduct and activity of all organizational employees and maintain security within Seoul.
 - c. Seoul Labor Party. The party, including all districts, had about 600 active members.
 - d. Fatherland Unification Democratic Front, Southern Committee. This committee had 50 members who worked to bring minor parties and social organizations within the party line.
 - e. Defense Welfare Association. The association in Seoul had 120 employees.
 - f. Education Ministry, branch office. This office had 200 employees.
 - g. Communications Ministry, branch office. This office had 120 employees.
 - h. Culture and Propaganda Ministry, branch office. This office had 75 employees.

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- i. Industry Ministry, branch office. The 150 employees of this office were charged with restoration of factories in Seoul.
- j. Municipal Management Ministry, branch office. The 180 employees of this office controlled restoration of damaged buildings in Seoul.
- k. Seoul Police. The total number of policemen for all stations was 690.
- l. Seoul Prosecutor's Office. This office had 460 employees.
- m. Transportation Office. The 1,600 employees of this office attempted to provide transportation for all government offices and civilians.
- n. Commodities Removal Office. The 35 employees of this office were in charge of removing various goods to areas north of Seoul.
- o. Democratic Youth Alliance. The alliance had 260 members.
- p. Democratic Women's Alliance. The alliance had 104 members.
- q. Finance Ministry delegation. The 33 members attempted to solve the currency problem in Seoul.
- r. Purchasing Bureau of the North Korean Cabinet. The bureau had 31 members in charge of handling living accommodations for members of the government.
- s. Soviet-Korean Cultural Association, Seoul office. This office had 50 members.
- t. League of Cultural Organizations. This league had 300 employees who provided entertainment for the troops.

3. In the early days of the occupation, since there was no official form of government, there was no system of checking or of identification certificates. The Public Order Maintenance units assumed police functions. If one had an employment certificate and a party membership card, he could travel freely. As of 10 January, Republic of Korea 1,000 and 100 won notes were still in circulation. Although a great deal of clothing and other goods was on sale, only food was being bought by the people.

4. Representative prices during January were as follows:

White rice	5 sung (15 pounds)	29,000 won
Farley	5 sung	14,000 won
Wheat	5 sung	7,500 won
Beans	5 sung	4,000 won
Matches	1 box	500 won
Cigarettes	1 box	2,000 won
Ink	1 bottle	600 won
Wine	1 sung (2 quarts)	4,000 won
Rice cakes	1 piece	100 won

5. On 11 January a team of 16 headed by a Soviet captain, Kusov, were housed in civilian homes near Sinchon Railroad Station, Seoul. The group included the following Korean political leaders:

HO Ka-i (ホ がい), age 43, vice-chairman and head of the North Korean Labor Party organization department, ***

KIM Ho-són (金 ほそん), age 32, head of the Central District State Security Department.

KIM P'a (金 ぱ), age 41, deputy chief of the North Korean State Security Bureau.

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Ch'eng-sik (鄭成錫), 38, district chief in Hwanghae Province State Security Bureau. He is of Soviet origin.

Ha K. Hak (河可赫), age 43, head of the State Security Bureau in Kangwon Province.

6. On 8 February the third anniversary of the formation of the North Korean People's Army was celebrated in the lecture hall of Besong High School, Seoul. Attending were 120 high-ranking Chinese officials, 200 high-ranking North Korean officials, 30 members of the State Security Bureau, 10 prosecutors, 4 Soviet advisors, 2 Englishmen, one of whom was about 40 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall and addressed as chief secretary, and 5 unidentified foreigners. The meeting was adjourned after an hour's session because of United Nations air attacks.
7. During the night of 8-9 February the meeting was reconvened in the lecture hall at Tongguk college as a dinner party for 50 of the highest-level personalities. Speeches included a war report by the chief security officer of the North Korean I Corps. He stated that the United States had 270,000 well-trained and effective troops in Korea. One of the Englishmen in attendance praised the heroic conduct of North Korean forces and assured the Koreans of British support against American imperialism.

25X1A [] Comment. For other reports on the North Korean occupation of Seoul, see []

25X1A [] Comment. Lists of officials and addresses of some of these organizations were reported in []

25X1A [] Comment. For a report on Ho K. Hak's activities in Seoul during the second occupation, see []

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